

quivers; (3) a chariot yoked with horses. Then Agni gave to Kṛṣṇa: (1) a discus (Sudarçana) (*d*). Varuṇa, after this, gave to Kṛṣṇa: (2) the mace Kaumodakī (*e*). They were then ready to fight, and Agni began to consume the forest (I, 225).—§ 258: Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa prevented the creatures from escaping. Even the gods became afraid and applied to Indra. Indra poured down showers of rain, that were at first dried up in the sky by the heat of the fire (I, 226). When more rain was poured down, Arjuna dispelled it with a shower of his weapons. Takshaka was not present, having gone to Kurukshetra. But his son Açvasena was there; his mother, a she-snake, attempted to swallow him, but had her head cut off by Arjuna; Indra, raising a violent wind, for a moment deprived Arjuna of his consciousness, during which time Açvasena effected his escape, being cursed by Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna, and Agni ("never shalt thou be famous"). Indra assailed Arjuna with clouds, which were dispersed by the Vāyavya weapon, and with a shower of stones, and with a peak from the Mandara, but in vain. Garutmat (Garuḍa) and other birds, and Nāgas, who also assailed Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, were vanquished; and As., G., Y., Rā., and Nāgas were defeated by Arjuna, as were the Dai. and Dā. by Kṛṣṇa with his discus. They were also attacked by Yama with his death-dealing mace, Kubera with his spiked club, Varuṇa with his noose and beautiful missile, Skanda with his long lance, the Açvins with resplendent plants, Dhātṛ with his bow, Jaya with a thick club, Tvastṛ with a huge mountain, Sūrya with a bright çakti, Mṛtyu with a battle-axe, Aryaman with a bludgeon furnished with sharp spikes, Mitra with a discus sharp as a razor, Pūshan, Bhaga, Savitr, R., V., M., V.-D., and S. (I, 227). With his discus Kṛṣṇa slaughtered Pç., N., Rā., Dā., As., etc. The gods retired from the scene. Indra became filled with joy and applauded Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna. An incorporeal voice addressed him, saying that Takshaka was in Kurukshetra, and that Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, being the old ṛshis and gods Nara and Nārāyana, were invincible, and that the destruction of the forest of Khāṇḍava had been ordained by fate. Then also Indra went back to heaven. The Vidyādhara, etc., dwelling in that forest, all became frightened. Agni, drinking the nectar-like stream of animal fat, became filled with joy. When the Asura Maya, the brother of Namuci, was about to be slain by Kṛṣṇa and burnt by Agni, Arjuna rescued him. Agni burnt the forest for fifteen days, sparing only six of its dwellers: Açvasena, Maya, and four çarṅgakas (a sort of birds, Nil.) (I, 228).—§ 259 (Çarṅgakopūkyāna, q.v.): I, 229, 1-234, 4, (8331-8464).—§ 260: When Agni had consumed fat, marrow, and flesh in abundance, and burnt the forest for fifteen days, he became gratified and extinguished himself. Indra, with M., appeared before Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna, and granted them a boon. Arjuna asked him to give him all his weapons (both the Āgneya and the Vāyavya), and Indra promised to give them when Mahādeva had been pleased with him. To Kṛṣṇa he granted that his friendship with Arjuna should be eternal. Then he ascended to heaven with the celestials. Arjuna, Vāsudeva, and the Dānava Maya, having wandered a little, sat down on the bank of a river (I, 234).

Khāṇḍavaprastha = Indraprastha, q.v.

Khāṇḍavāyana, pl. (°āḥ), a family (?) of brahmins. § 398 (Paraçurāma): III, 117, 10208 (*tām*—sc. *vodīm*—*Kaçyapa-syānumate brāhmaṇāḥ khāṇḍaças tadā | vyabhajans te tadā rājan prakhyātāḥ Kḥ°āḥ*).

Khanīetra, a king, son of Vivimça and father of Suvarcas. § 778 (Samvartā-Marutṭiya). King *Vivimça* had fifteen sons, all powerful archers, revering brahmins, etc.; the eldest brother *Kḥ*. oppressed them all, but having conquered the entire kingdom he could not retain it, as the people were not pleased with him; they dethroned him and installed his son *Suvarcas* as king, and then they rejoiced: XIV, 4, 70, 71.

Khara, a Rākshasa, son of Viçravas. § 526 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 275, 15896 (Rākā bore *Kḥ*. and Çūrpanakhā from Viçravas), 15900 (proficient in archery and hostile to the brahmins), 15907 (*Kḥ*. and Çūrpanakhā attended on Rāvana and Vibhīshana while they were practising austerities).—§ 528 (do.): III, 277, 15986 (his hostilities with Rāma Dāçarathi on account of Çūrpanakhā), 15988 (Rāma slew *Kḥ*. and Dūshana), 15996.—§ 537 (Rāma-Rāvanayuddha): III, 285a, 16365 (the same (?), in the army of Rāvana).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 107, 4040 (*yathā Dāçarathi Rāmaḥ Kḥ°m hatvā mahābalaṃ*, cf. § 528).

Kharajaṅghā, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2640.

Kharakarṇī, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2644.

Khari, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2624.

Khattāṅga, v. Khaṭvāṅga.

Khaṭvāṅga¹, an ancient king. § 61 (Sarpasattra): I, 55, 2109 (°-*Nābhaga-Dīpākālpa*, sc. Janamejaya, G. has *Khatt°*°).

Khaṭvāṅga² = Dilipa: VII, 2269 (C. *Khatt°*°).

Khaṭvāṅgadhārin = Çiva: X, 254.

Khaṭvāṅgin = Çiva (1000 names¹).

***khecara** ("moving in the air") said of the devadūta: I, 972, 974.

Khyātā, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2638.

Kīcaka, the senāpati and brother-in-law of Virāṭa. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 483 (*duṣhātmano vadho yatra K°sya Vṛkodarāt*, cf. § 551).—§ 551 (Kīcakavadhap.): IV, 14, 376 (*senāpatir Virāṭasya*), 377, †383, (384), 416, 424, †429, †430; 15, 431, (432), 439, 440, 444, 447, 448; 16, (452), (456), †458, 460, 461, 462, 464, 465, 483, 484, 487, 500, 501; 18, 527, 529 (*Virāṭasya . . . senānīḥ . . . çyālāḥ*); 21, 643, 644, 662, 663, 665, 668, 670, 672, 676 (*Virāṭasya . . . sārathīḥ*), 684, 687, 689, 692; 22, 694, 700, 705, (707), 711, 712, 716, 718, 719, 720, 725, 727, 730, 731, 733, 734, 735, 739, 754, 758, 762, 763, 766, 770, 775, †777, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 789 (*vinipātitaṃ*); 23, 793, 794, 797 (*hataḥ*), 799 (do., the slaughter of *K*. and his relatives by Bhīmasena on account of Draupadī).—§ 552 (Goharaṅap.): IV, 25, 861, 862, 864, 880 (*b*: *K*. had repeatedly vanquished and slain the Trigartas); 30, 972 (had several times vanquished the Trigarta king Suçarman), 974; 31, 1002 (*hataḥ*).—§ 555 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 8, 223 (all. to § 551).—§ 562 (Bhagavadhyānap.): V, 90o, 3151 (°*sya* . . . *hantā*, i.e. Bhīmasena, cf. § 551).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 139, 5799 (°*nihatō yathā*, all. to § 551).—§ 608 (Karnap.): VIII, 50, 2413 (*sagaṇo hataḥ*, do.).—§ 617 (Aishikap.): X, 11, 598 (*Virāṭanagare K°ena bhṛçārditāṃ*, sc. Kṛṣṇā, do.).—§ 623 (Rājadh.): XII, 16, 502 (°*ena padā vadham*, do.).—§ 779 (Açvamedhikap.): XIV, 12a, 325 (°*ena padā vadham*, do.). Cf. Sūtaputra.

Kīcaka, pl. (°āḥ), a tribe or family. § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 328 (°*anām vadhaḥ parva*, i.e. Kīcakavadhaparvan).—§ 214 (Hiḍimbavadhap.): I, 156, 6085 (*Matsyaṃ Trigartān Pāñçalān K°an antareṇa*, the Pāñḍavas went to Ekacakrā).—§ 551 (Kīcakavadhap.): IV, 22, 751 (°*anām mukhyasya*, i.e. Kīcaka), 774 (°*adhamam*, i.e. Kīcaka); 23, 801, 811, 827 (105 Kīcakas are slain by Bhīmasena); 24, 835.—§ 552